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The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Friday, May 8, 1863.

ODE

For the Loyal League of Union Citizens.

Keep step with the music of Union—
The music our ancestors sang,
When States, like a jubilant chorus,
To beautiful sisterhood sprung!
O! thus shall their great Constitution
That guards all the homes of our land,
A mountain of Freedom and Justice
For millions eternally stand.

North and South, Eastand West, all unfurling
One Banner alone o'er the sod,—
One voice from America swelling
In worship of Liberty's God!

Keep step with the music of Union!
What grandeur its Flag has unrolled—
For the loyal, a star-lighted Heaven,
For traitors, a storm in each fold!
The glorious shade of Mount Vernon
Still points to each patriot grave,—
Still cries, "O'er the long coming ages,
That Banner of Bunker Hill wave!"

North and South, &c.

Keep step with the music of Union!
The forests have sunk at its sound,
The pioneer's brow been with triumph
And labor's broad opulence crowned.
O! yet shall all giant rude forces
Of nature be chained to our cars—
All States that have madly seceded,
Return to the Stripes and the Stars.

North and South, &c.

Keep step with the music of Union!
Thus still shall we nourish the light
Our fathers lit for the chained nations
That darkle in Tyranny's night!
The blood of the whole world is with us,
O'er ocean by Tyranny hurled,
And they who would dare to insult us
Shall sink with the wrath of a world.

North and South, &c.

Keep step with the music of Union!
So Scott, the great lion-souled, cries
The flames of the Patriot flashing,
Like lightning of Heaven from his eyes!
Red wrath on all *copperhead* villians
Who dare trail their blasphemous slime
On Loyalty's thrice sacred flowers
That Washington sowed in our clime.

North and South, &c.

Keep step with the music of Union!
All traitors shall sink at its sound;
But Patriots march on to Heaven
With its hallowed harmony crowned!
Then cheers for the Past with its glory!
For the resolute Present, hurrah!
And shouts for the starry-browed Future,
With Virtue, and Freedom and Law.

North and South, &c.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

INTERESTING DETAILS.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

Details of the Important Operations.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *In the Field, Near Chancellorville, Va.*, Friday Evening, May 1—10 P. M.

Upon my return from United States Ford, this morning, the first news that greeted my ears was the death of that gallant and indomitable officer, Lieut. Colonel McVicar, commanding the Sixth New York Cavalry. It occurred last night, during a brilliant and daring reconnoissance toward Spottsylvania Court House. The affair was the boldest act of the advance thus far, and as your correspondent, "Z. W. B.," accompanied the column, he will detail the circumstances, as he personally witnessed and participated in them. He was warmly congratulated to-day by officers and associates for his plucky part in the affair. The charge of less than two hundred of our men upon the whole of Fitzhugh Lee's brigade, and the successful escape of our force, was a fit and stirring event for the opening of this grand battle.

The day opened with a heavy mist hanging over the country, particularly near the river, which was not entirely dispelled until the sun was well up—say 8 o'clock. The morning was quiet—neither party seemed to be ready for battle.

We brought up additional artillery during the night, as well as large ammunition trains, and an allowance of six forage wagons to each corps, which were ordered to return in each case before any more were allowed to pass the bridges. Major Paintor, of the Quartermaster's Department, had charge of the Ford, and regulated the passage of wagons and artillery so that there was no confusion, while the total amount of transportation which reached this side of the river was very small, and not in the least cumbersome.

The Second Army Corps came up during the night, and encamped near the left of our position. The Third Corps lay between Banks' and United States Fords during the night, and reached the front about noon. The troops marched rapidly and with great cheerfulness.

The great strategic importance of this position grows more and more apparent every hour. We hold the Gordonsville road securely. By going a half mile to the rear we find a country road leading to Spottsylvania Court House—four miles to the rear is another. Their flank is thus dangerously exposed, for if they retreat they are harassed by flank and rear; if they fight, they must fight in an open field, on equal terms, with perhaps great advantages in our favor.

Evidences hourly accumulate of the fact that the enemy is totally surprised at our vigorous operations, and in a great measure unprepared to meet us. That he is very nervous, is evident from the manner in which he falls to digging rifle-pits in every convenient location. If any further evidence of this fact were needed, it is found in the capture at this point yesterday of a despatch from Gen. Lee to an engineer officer here, saying in substance that he was very much surprised at this movement, had not anticipated it, and was unprepared to give him instructions. This despatch was dated Apl. 29. One more fact: McVicar captured, in his charge last night, a despatch from Gen. Lee to Fitzhugh Lee, ordering his cavalry brigade to be at Spottsylvania Court House on April 30. Thus Lee came in upon McVicar's rear, who was also bound to Spottsylvania.

Hostilities among the pickets were carried on during the night, with slight loss. Watson's battery in Meade's front, thus lost two men and eight horses. Our lines were not developed last night, the troops being massed in proper locations.

The forenoon was mainly occupied by General Hooker, his staff and able corps commanders, in consultation, and in making dispositions of the columns. At about 12 o'clock, General Sykes' division was sent forward on the left, by the Banks' Ford Road, to make an attack, and compel the enemy to develop his strength on that bank. He moved promptly into position, with Weed's, now Watson's, regular battery.

The first gun was fired by the enemy about 12 o'clock. Heavy skirmishing commenced, our men entering the field with much enthusiasm. The Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry skirmished in the very front for some time, and sustained a galling fire from the enemy's infantry, but behaved with great intrepidity. They charged and re-charged upon the infantry, only to be in turn driven back. Gen. Sykes then threw forward two companies of infantry, without knapsacks, on the double quick, who supported the cavalry, and checked the further pursuit of the enemy. The action now became quite general between the two forces, each seeming to be about the same strength. The rebel division thus engaged was that of Anderson, part of Longstreet's old corps, and consisting of the brigades of Pasey, Mahone and Wilcox. Sykes fought the latter brigade at Gaines Mill.—The rebels contested the ground very vigorously, giving way only when pressed very hard. Our troops fought for fully an hour with great spirit and drove the enemy from two successive and strong positions upon ridges of land which ran parallel with the Rappahannock. The distance thus gained was nearly one mile, and some fifty prisoners, mostly belonging to Virginia regiments, were captured. They gave themselves up readily, many of them manifesting pleasure at their position. About 1½ o'clock, just as Col. Chapman, commanding a brigade of regulars, had expressed a desire to "take another ridge," an order was received by General Sykes from Gen. Hooker, to suspend the attack, and retire nearly to his former position. This appeared inexplicable to both officers and men, and as the latter came back slowly and in good order, frequent mutterings were heard among them about being "on the retreat again." But the sequel proved that there was a mind over all, who directed what was best for them.

The cause for this movement was the fact that General Hooker had received information from his headquarters that the enemy had thrown the greater part of his force over on this side of the fortifications, and had also removed many of the guns in the lower batteries, and placed them in position at the upper end of the town—thus indicating an intention of making an attack on us. He, therefore, suspended this preliminary attack at once, which had been arranged as a prelude to important operations elsewhere, and rightly surmised that if the enemy did really mean to attack us, they would follow up our retirement. At 2 P. M. he remarked: "I think I can make them come out and fight me on my own ground." In two hours the assertion was proven. The enemy mistook our voluntary retirement for a check, and followed up as rapidly as we fell back.

General Syke's division had got in their old position, and pickets thrown out, when the enemy again appeared in force on the ridge, at the foot of which we lay. Our men had stacked arms, and were at rest. The whole division, save the Duryea Zouaves, were lying at nearly right angles with the road. The Zouaves were parallel with the road. Quick as thought Gen. Sykes brought his men into line, the Zouaves on the left half-wheeling into line of battle like a machine. The rebels paused a moment on the top of the ridge, and, as if to nerve them for the onset, gave one of their scattering, demoniac yells, and then came down on the double quick—shooting, capturing and literally running over our poor pickets, who scrambled behind all sorts of obstructions. But in an instant more a terrible crash resounded from the Zouave end of the line, and down the column rolled the most deafening roar of musketry that in all my war experience has ever met my ears. It did not last, apparently, two minutes, but its work was effective.

This attack was very fierce, and being so much nearer than the previous firing had been, created considerable commotion around the cross-roads. It at once brought Gen. Hooker into the saddle for the first time during the day, and things were speedily in shape. This onslaught was for the purpose of retaking this very important point.—The first thing done was the massing of artillery near the roads, and in fifteen minutes twenty-two guns were sending shell into the woods, and the roar of artillery became ten times more deafening than that of the musketry had been. The work was soon done. The contest lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the enemy ignominiously retired.

Although this attack was so handsomely repulsed, it proved to be only preliminary to still greater operations. At 4,30 P. M., Colonel Diven, who had cavalry skirmishers on the plank road, reported the enemy advancing in force and driving in his pickets. He was soon discovered deploying to the right, and Gen. Slocum promptly met the move by sending in Geary's division and Hampton's battery. The attack proved to be only a feeler, however, and the next thing was a development still further on our right, which was again check-mated by Genl. Williams, who, with three batteries of artillery and his own division, replied very effectively to the enemy's fire, which was sometimes brisk, but never heavy. Beyond this he did not go, except to occasionally shell our extreme right, under Gen. Howard, but his troops were very placid, and the shells did no damage.

For a while there was a cessation of the desultory and spasmodic firing which had been going for two hours.—But at 6½ o'clock a desperate charge was made for our batteries commanding the plank road. The rebels advanced through the woods at a rapid pace and got within point-blank canister range of our guns. A column also came up the road wildly. Geary met them with great promptness, and wheeling a regiment into the road a deadly volley was poured into their advance. At the same time Knapp and Hampton double-shotted their guns with canister, and for fifteen minutes there was another fiery episode. Of course the enemy were severely repulsed and with heavy loss. Their killed and wounded fell in the timber in front of our batteries, and the leaves and brush having been set on fire by shells, the poor wretches are suffering a terrible death.

After this hour there were no more vigorous attempts on the part of the enemy. For an hour or more a sharp shelling was kept up against our extreme left, occupied by Gen. Meade.—General Couch's forces were deployed early in the afternoon and rendered effective assistance in supporting the centre. General Sickles column acted as a reserve.

The entire operations of the day indicate that the enemy was engaged mainly in feeling our lines, endeavoring to find a weak point, and to ascertain the strength of our position and forces, but he was repulsed at every point, particularly in his attempts to retake Chancellorville, and in the insane charge upon our batteries.

Everything goes to show that Lee will open the attack early this morning. [It is now 3 o'clock A. M. May 2.] Our troops have been at work all night, and the woods resound with the ring of axes. Both parties are busy building earth works and abattis. Certain changes are being made in our lines, and we shall be fully ready for any emergency. The greatest day in the history of the rebellion is about dawning. General Hooker got some rest during the night, which was much needed, but at this hour he is in consultation with his Corps Commanders. His staff are prodigies of energy, and their lives are unceasing.

Our losses yesterday are not yet known. We had about one hundred killed and wounded in General Sykes' fight early in the afternoon. Captain Marsh, of the Seventeenth Regulars, was killed. Captain Overton, of Gen. Syke's staff, was wounded—not dangerously; Lieut. Wells, Fourteenth Regulars, wounded; Lieut. Col. Walker, Assistant Adjutant General to Gen Couch, was wounded by a piece of shell in the arm—not seriously.

The troops acted magnificently.—Not a case of misbehavior has come to my knowledge. They go into battle with enthusiasm, and one idea seems to animate every one—the idea of victory. L. L. CROUNSE.

The Operations near Chancellorville.

CHANCELLORVILLE, Friday, May 1st, 1863.—Yesterday afternoon your correspondent learned that the gallant little remnant of the Sixth New York Cavalry, Lieut. Colonel McVicar commanding, had started out upon a reconnoissance towards Spottsylvania Court House. As there was nothing more interesting on hand, I determined to see what a reconnoissance might be like. I accordingly dashed across the country and overtook the expedition about two miles beyond our outer pickets.

The Sixth had been our advanced skirmishers upon Slocum's front during our entire march. They were few in number, and the duty required was very fatiguing, but they had stood up to the work manfully, and had achieved for themselves a reputation for dash, pluck and efficiency rivalled by no other regiment in the service. So well were they appreciated, that detail after detail had been made from among them until but about two hundred and fifty men were left, but these were men tried and true.

I found Colonel McVicar proceeding slowly along the road to Spottsylvania Court House, stopping at every cross road, and sending men to right and left, to see what might be upon his flanks, and searching every house.

Occasionally a mounted vedette of the enemy would be started, and there would be a trial of speed, in which the horses of the Sixth, tired and jaded as they were, would prove more than a match for the starved rack of bones upon which Messrs. Secesh were riding.

Mile after mile was passed, and yet we saw no sign of any great force of the rebels. Citizens whom we picked up told us there had been a hundred troopers along a short time before; but they were not now to be found.

The Colonel was mistaken in his orders which he supposed directed him to keep on until he should meet some large force of the enemy. A courier, with a modification of the orders, had been sent, but never reached him.—He was becoming a little disturbed about his position, knowing that he was a long way from any support, and in a country where the rebels were likely to come down upon him at any moment. But he would not disobey orders.

At length a halt was called, at a fork in the roads near Spottsylvania. The roads here form a Y, with woods on both sides and an open field in the fork, bounded by a ravine some three hundred yards back. Rear and advance guards were posted, and the main body dismounted. A consultation was held, and it was determined to make a raid upon the next farm house, and, if possible, obtain some forage for our horses and some food for ourselves. This was just at dark.

Just as the order to mount was given, the rear guard discovered some men stealing up through the bushes. The sharp crack of their carbines hurried us into the saddle. At the first discharge they charged out with an unearthly yell, which seems to be their battle-cry, and succeeded in capturing three or four of our men. They then fell back and stood in the road, yelling defiance. Springing to our saddles we rushed into the field, and instantly formed in line of battle in three squadrons, awaiting the onset of the enemy. Meanwhile we opened a deadly carbine fire upon them.

Corp. Edward F. Pratt, of company I, returning from Chancellorville, whither he had been sent with some prisoners, was attacked by the rear guard of the rebels. Four men of company M. were with him, and they repulsed the attack and captured a Captain. He was then set upon by a large number and themselves captured, but managed to escape during the confusion.

Finding that they would not meet us in a fair field, the bugle was sounded, and the brave boys charged with drawn sabres. The Colonel and Lieutenant Bell led the advanced guard of twenty men. The rest followed in good order, except that the second squadron was in advance of the first. Captain Beardslee was ordered to the rear to close up the column, and see that the wounded were cared for.—For a few moments the zip, zip, z—z—z of the Minie balls and the sharp ring of the sabres were heard above the noise of the shouting.

Among the first to fall was Colonel McVicar, who was instantly killed while attacking an officer with his sabre. The rebels were driven back by the charge, and the second squadron led by Captain George A. Crocker, swept on in pursuit. The first squadron, being without officers, halted where they were. The enemy from the woods formed in behind the second squadron. Captain Van Buren, of the third squadron, rode up, and ordering the first to follow him, charged upon the rebels. Before the first could do this, the Captain and Sergeant Sanders, of Company I, were through the rebels and with the second. Capt. Van Buren, being senior officer present, took command.

Lieutenant Philips and Lieut. Blunt took command of the third squadron, charging at the head of it. They cut through the lines, and joined the second, the first squadron following them. They passed on down the road until they crossed the creek, when they formed on the opposite bank and held the ford. Captain Beardslee, with the rear guard and the wounded, were cut off by the closing in of the rebels. Taking with him a number of prisoners whom he had captured, he retreated to the fork of the road, where the Sargeon was at work. Questioning the prisoners separately, they said that Fitzhugh Lee, with four regiments of cavalry had surrounded us. Two regiments were in the road in front, and two on our flanks.

We had charged upon and driven the regiments in the front, and a portion of our number escaped, a number were wounded, some taken prisoners. Eighty men were left behind, and upon those two regiments charged. We dashed into the woods, and galloped through them at a headlong rate, regardless of limbs or obstructions, with the rascals thundering at our heels.—As we passed a farm house, the column became separated. Capt. Beardslee, with twenty-two men, reached the party who were guarding the ford, and led them to our lines, while Lieutenant O'Neal and myself led fifty-eight a long way through the woods, and came safely in.

Capt. Aiken and Capt. Hermance were wounded. Lieut. O'neil was injured by a fall of his horse. Last night fifty-two of his men were missing but some of these will probably come in to-day.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

The Great Battle of Chancellorsville.

Headquarters in the field, near Chancellorsville, Va., Sunday evening, May 3, 1863—6 P. M.

Another bloody day has been added to the calendar of this rebellion. Another terrible battle has been fought, and more fields crimsoned with human blood. A few more such days as this will find no armies left on either side to fight battles.

My last letter brought up the situation to Saturday morning. It was then certainly expected that the enemy would begin the attack as soon as it was day, and our dispositions were made accordingly. But the attack did not begin. Events proved that the enemy did design to attack, but he chose to make that attack in a manner and at a point different from what was generally anticipated by us on Saturday morning. Daylight grew broader and yet no guns. Finally, about six o'clock, a brass Napoleon, looking down the plank road in front of the Chancellor House, saw a regiment come into the road in column and attempt to deploy. One or two doses of canister caused them to deploy rather irregularly, and more like skirmishers on the retreat.

Soon after, General Hooker and his staff began an inspection of our lines, which occupied full two hours. Every portion was visited, and the work of the night was closely inspected. On the extreme left new lines were chosen, and the engineer officers soon marked out the line and character of the defences to be erected. When the inspection closed, the entrenchments were pronounced to be of the very best character, especially those on the right, where the columns of Slocum and Howard were posted.

There had been only slight disturbances during the night, as both forces had been busy with their axes rather than their muskets. From Gen. Howard's front came a report that the enemy was engaged all night in cutting a road past his picket line to the right. How much attention was paid to the fact at the time I do not know, but subsequent events proved that it was very significant.

The day continued to pass in a very dull manner for a day of battle, and only here and there was there anything more even than desultory skirmishing and picket firing.

About 3 o'clock the pickets on the right of Gen. Slocum's front reported that from a certain position wagons had been seen moving in a westerly direction nearly all day. It was at once surmised that this might be a retreat, but subsequent events proved that it was part of an affair of altogether another nature. To ascertain, however, what it really was, General Sickles, who was still in reserve, was ordered to make a reconnoissance in heavy force in that direction. This was done with great promptness, and the divisions of Generals Birney and Whipple, with Gen. Barlow's brigade, from Howard's corps, were pushed out to the front, Berdan's brigade of sharp shooters having the advance, and supporting Randolph's battery. Our troops moved rapidly and soon became more or less engaged, especially with the artillery and sharpshooters as skirmishers. Berdan soon sent in some sixty prisoners, belonging to the 23d Georgia, including one Major, two Captains, and three Lieutenants. Being upon the ground, I examined these prisoners, and soon found that the "wagon train" which we had seen moving during the day was composed mainly of ordnance wagons and ambulances, and that Stonewall Jackson and staff were at the head of a column of troops which the wagons followed.

Nothing more was needed to convince us that this daring opponent was executing another of his sudden movements, and it was at once resolved to checkmate him. General Sickles was ordered to push on, and Gen Williams' division of Slocum's column was ordered to co-operate. Birney pushed ahead with great vigor, and with Randolph's battery soon sent to the rear as prisoners of war the entire remnant of the 23d Georgia Regiment, numbering over four hundred officers and men. The column of the enemy which had been moving up this road was now literally cut in two and Gen. Williams had commenced a flank movement on the enemy's right, which promised the most auspicious results.

But at five o'clock a terrific crash of musketry on our extreme right, announced that Jackson had commenced his operations. This had been anticipated, but it was supposed that after his column was cut, the corps of Genl. Howard (formerly General Sigel's), with its supports, would be sufficient to resist the approach, and finding that he was himself assailed in the rear he would turn about and retreat to escape capture.

But to the disgrace of the Eleventh Corps be it said, that the division of General Schurz, which was the first assailed, almost instantly gave way.—Threats, entreaties and orders of commanders were of no avail. Thousands of these cowards threw down their guns, and soon streamed down the road toward headquarters. The enemy pressed his advantage. General Deven's division, disaffected by the demoralization of the forces in front of him, soon followed suit, and the brave General was for the second time severely wounded in the foot, while endeavoring to rally his men. Genl. Howard, with all his daring and resolution and vigor, could not stem the tide of the retreating and cowardly poltroons. The brigades of Col. Bushbeck and McLean only remained fighting, and maintained themselves nobly as long as possible. But they too, gave way, though in good order, before vastly superior numbers.

General Hooker now sent to the aid of Gen. Howard the choicest division of his army, the creation of his own hand—the famous Second Division of the Third Corps, commanded by Maj. Gen Berry. Captain Best soon moved his batteries on a ridge running across the road and after a short but sanguinary contest the further advance of the enemy was stayed.

Of course this disaster compelled the recall of Sickles and Slocum, who had been pursuing their work with remarkable vigor. General Williams' division returned only to find a portion of their works filled with the enemy. Sickles' division could not communicate with the rest of the army at all by the way they advanced, and only at great risk by any other route.

This was the position at dark, and it did not look very promising. But our energetic commander was more than equal to the emergency. New dispositions to repair this disaster were at once resolved upon. Communication was at once had with Generals Birney and Whipple, and a night attack ordered to restore the connection of the lines. General Ward's brigade of General Birney's division, made the attack at 11 o'clock at night, aided by Captain Best's guns, massed on the ridge in front of the enemy. Birney's position was on the extreme left of this new line of battle, but Ward's terrific attack was entirely successful, communication was restored, and in a charge made by the brigade, a portion of the artillery lost by Howard was gallantly retaken by Gen Hobart Ward.

This night attack was the most grand and terrific thing of the war.—The moon shone bright, and an enemy could be seen at good musket range. The air was very still, and the roar and reverberation of the musketry and artillery past all conception. Malvern Hill was a skirmish compared with this, save in the degree of slaughter. But it was successful,—the enemy were driven back nearly half a mile, and our tired men once more slept on their arms. That night's work was ended.

Now I come to Sunday. It was perfectly evident, from the position of affairs on Saturday night, that there must be a change of our lines, which would throw the enemy out of our rear and into our front again. It will be seen by what skillful generalship the enemy was fought and checked on front, and flank, and rear, while this was being done.

General Reynolds' First Army Corps arrived at United States Ford on Saturday afternoon. It was immediately put into position on our right, which was withdrawn from the plank road to the Ely's Ford Turnpike.—This line was immediately formed by General Reynolds and Meade, the latter's position, on the left, having been relieved by General Howard's Eleventh Corps, which, notwithstanding its disorganized condition, was so far reorganized during the night as to be fit for duty again this morning. They were assigned the position on the left, where it was probable there would be little or no fighting, and were protected by the strong works built the day before by General Meade's corps.—Our new line now assumed the shape of a triangle, prolonged at the apex, the right of the line being somewhat longer than the left. As the portion of the line on the right was new, time was necessary to fortify and intrench it, and the work was carried on vigorously by the Fifth and First army corps.

It was very evident at daylight this morning that the day would bring forth a terrific battle. We knew that the enemy had been reinforcing his line all night, at the expense, undoubtedly, of the strength of his force on our left. His intention was, evidently, to fight for the possession of the plank road, which it was perfectly apparent he must have, as that portion of it which we then held, was subject to the enemy's assaults in front and on both flanks.

But the possession of this road was not obtained by the enemy save at our own time, at his severest cost, and after one of the most desperate, tenacious and bloody conflicts, for its short duration, of the whole war. At five o'clock, A. M., the rebels could be distinctly seen up the plank road, about a mile and a half from the Chancellor House, which General Hooker still retained as his headquarters, though a shell had gone through it the evening before, and another had cut down a tree directly in front of it.

Our line of battle was formed with general Berry's gallant division on the right, Genl. Birney next on the left, Gen. Whipple and Gen. Williams supporting. At 5½ A. M. the advance became engaged in the ravine, just beyond the ridge where Captain Best's guns had made their terrible onslaught the night before, and where they still frowned upon the enemy, and threatened his destruction.

The rattle of musketry soon became a long continued crash, and in a few moments, as battalion after battalion became engaged, the roar surpassed all conception, and indicated that the fight would be one of the most terrible nature. Gen. Berry's division, which had checked the enemy's advance the night before, engaged him again, and if it were possible for them to add more laurels to their fame, then they did it thrice over again. The enemy advanced his infantry in overwhelming numbers, and seemed determined to crush our forces. But the brave men of Sickles and Slocum, who fought their columns with desperate gallantry, held the rebels in check, and inflicted dreadful slaughter among them.—Gen. French's division was sent in on the right flank of our line at about 7 A. M., and in a short time a horde of ragged, streaming rebels running down the road, indicated that that portion of the enemy's line had been crushed. At 8 o'clock, A. M., Gen. French sent his compliments to General Hooker, with the information that he had charged the enemy, and was driving him before him.

Sickles maintained the attack upon his line with great endurance. The enemy seemed determined to crush him with the immensity of his forces, and, as subsequently shown from the statements of prisoners, five whole divisions of the rebel army were precipitated upon this portion of the line, for from these five divisions we took during the day an aggregate of over two thousand prisoners.

The exploits of our gallant troops in those dark, tangled, gloomy woods, may never be brought to light; but they would fill a hundred volumes.—It was a deliberate, desperate hand to hand conflict, and the carnage was perfectly frightful. Cool officers say that the dead and wounded of the enemy covered the ground in heaps, and that the rebels seemed utterly regardless of their lives, and literally threw themselves upon the muzzles of our guns. Many desperate charges were made during the fight, particularly by Berry's division. Mott's brigade made fifteen distinct charges and captured seven stands of colors, the 7th New Jersey, Colonel Francine, alone capturing four stands of colors and five hundred prisoners.

Gen. Couch's Second Army Corps, though only in part, present, did excellent work. It was General French who charged and drove the enemy on the flank, and it was the indomitable Hancock who gallantly went to the relief of the hard pressed Sickles.

The engagement lasted without the slightest intermission from 5½ A. M. to 8.45 P. M., when there was a temporary cessation on our part, occasioned by getting out of ammunition. We held our position for nearly an hour with the bayonet, and then, being re-supplied, an order was given to fall back to the vicinity of the Chancellor House, which we did in good order. Here the contest was maintained for an hour or more, not so severely as before, but with great havoc to the enemy, and considerable loss to ourselves.

The vicinity of the Chancellorville House was now the theatre of the fight, and my visits to that spot became less frequent. General Hooker maintained his headquarters there until 10 A. M., when it was set on fire by the enemy's shells, and is now in ruins. Chancellorville is no longer in existence, having perished with the flame, but Chancellorville is in history, never to be effaced.

Our new line was now so far established as to render it safe to withdraw all our forces on that front, which was accordingly done, and at 11.30 A. M. the musketry firing ceased. The engagement had lasted six hours, but had been the most terrific of the war. Our artillery had literally slaughtered the enemy, and many of the companies had lost heavily in men themselves, but the guns were all saved.

The enemy was now no longer in our rear, but had been shoved down directly in our front, and is now directly between us and our forces in Fredericksburg, and we were again in an entrenched and formidably fortified position. The enemy has gained ground, it is true, but at the sacrifice of the flower of his force; five of his seven divisions having been cut to pieces in the effort, and over two thousand of them have fallen into our hands.

Our right wing under Gens. Reynolds and Meade was not engaged; save the division of Gen. Humphreys, which went into the woods on the enemy's left flank, and fought valiantly under their brilliant leader, until their ammunition was exhausted.

During the afternoon the enemy has made several attempts to force our lines, particularly at the apex of our position, near the Chancellor House, but Capt. Weed has massed a large quantity of artillery in such a position as to repulse with great loss everything placed within its range. The enemy tried several batteries and regiments at that point at different times during the afternoon, and they were literally destroyed by the fire of our terrible guns. Nothing can live within their range.

Our present position is impregnable if our troops continue to fight as they have to-day. Gen. Lee, the prisoners say, has issued an order that our lines must be broken at all hazards. Let them try it again, with what they have felt. They can, and perhaps will destroy themselves by attacks upon this position.

Our troops are perfectly cool and confident. They have fought with great spirit and enthusiasm and will continue to do so.

The rebel prisoners report that Gen. A. P. Hill was killed this forenoon, during the sanguinary conflict his division had with General Berry's division. Genl. Berry was himself killed, while gallantly fighting his brave men.

L. L. CROUNSE.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Near Falmouth Va., Sunday Evening—10 *P. M.*

I have arrived here from Chancellorville, and learn of the complete success of Gen. Sedgwick's attack upon the stronghold of the enemy at Fredericksburg Heights.

The position was brilliantly carried by storm to-day by Pratt's glorious light division of the Sixth Army corps, capturing two whole regiments of rebels, the Sixteenth and Eighteenth Mississippi, one company of the famous Washington Artillery of New Orleans, and a part of Alexander's artillery, including in all eight guns and nearly one thousand prisoners. The storming forces were aided by Gen. Gibbon, of the Second Army corps, who, with a force, came upon the flank and rear of the enemy, planting the American flag upon their works before they had actually ceased firing upon our charging column.

The captures were complete, and our loss only moderate. Genl. Sedgwick afterward engaged the enemy, and drove him back. At 6 P. M., he had advanced to the Brick Church, 4½ miles out on the plank road, towards Chancellorsville.

Here he had a severe engagement with Early's division, reinforced by troops from Lee, but repulsed them, and sent in another lot of prisoners.

The enemy is now hemmed in between Hooker and Sedgwick, and will, no doubt, fight with desperate tenacity to extricate himself from his desperate position, but the advantage seems to rest decidedly with us. L. L. C.

POCKET SEGAR CASES—a fine assortment for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Fresh Flower and Garden Seeds for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

GOLD PENS.—A fine assortment of Pocket and Desk Gold Pens just received at Lewis' Book Store.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XVIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1863. NO. 48.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Wednesday morning, May 13, 1863.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

THE NEWS.

Though we have no official news from Hooker's army, we have enough reliable news to make glad the hearts of all loyal men. Although Hooker fell back to his starting-point, we have the best evidence that his army was not demoralized, in the fact that he has already recrossed the Rappahannock, and is in hot pursuit of Lee's retreating army. The raid of Hooker's cavalry is the greatest of the war. It so far surprised the great rebel Generals that they became alarmed and hastily retreated to avoid complete annihilation. The rumors that Richmond has been taken, and that our forces are harrassing the rear of Lee's army in the neighborhood of Gordonsville is not confirmed this (Monday) evening, but we are very confident that when we get *news* from our advancing army the whole country will wake up to a new enthusiasm.

THE LATEST.

The following are a few of the heads of news received this (Tuesday) morning: The Rappahanuock crossed again—Grand advance of our army—Stonewall Jackson's left arm amputated—Defeat and capture of rebel guerillas in Kentucky—Glorious victory at Port Gibson, defeat of 11,000 rebels, great slaughter of the enemy, official—Great destruction of rebel property by Stoneman's cavalry.

THE Richmond *Examiner* of the 7th says, "the destruction of large trains of Government wagons at Rylett's, and stores of grain at that place, is the most serious loss we have suffered from the raid. The Government was deriving large supplies from that section of the State, and had unfortunately within the last week largely increased its wagon trains."

Another article says: "In consequence of active operations in the field and the limited means of transportation, the wounded on the field and all at Guinney depot are suffering for food." Hence an appeal is made to the benevolent.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.—The daily papers, for two or three days last week, kept the whole country in a high state of excitement. One day the countenances of the rebel sympathizers would be as dark as a thunder storm—the next day they would be as bright as a June sun. Owen was not seen to smile until news was received that Richmond was *not* taken. While the rumors were favorable, and cheered the hearts of loyal men, Owen and his faction remained in their holes. Treason will show itself.

Trouble in the Camp of the "Monitor" Faction.—Mr. John Dougherty, in a communication in the last *Monitor* tells the men who are opposing the Administration, that they are guilty of treason. The *Monitor* replies and tells Mr Dougherty that he is no better than Greely, Phillips, or John Brown. Mr. Dougherty was one of the first editors of the *Monitor*, but because he would not *come down* to a level with such editors as Owen, Speer, Caldwell & Co., its editorial columns have been closed against him. Mr. Dougherty may expect to be "read out" at the next meeting of the bogus Democracy.

THE *Selinsburg Times* says we ought to be sent to the penitentiary or to hell. No doubt the rebels in the North would like to get us out of the way, but we cannot agree to being sent to either of the places they name as both places will be crowded to overflowing when they get their dues.—Wont old Square-toes put it to them when he gets them *home*—into his confederacy?

A SHORT DIALOGUE.—The following dialogue took place on our main street on Wednesday morning last:

Mr. P.—Good morning, Uncle George; the news from Hooker is still better this morning. He has taken 5,000 prisoners and is ——

Uncle George.—Squire, how is that rose-stock doing that I gave you?

Mr. P.—It is doing well. I think old Joe Hooker will ——

Uncle George.—Did the rose-bush bloom last year?

Mr. P.—Yes, and the Union army will bloom this year.

Uncle George "makes tracks," but is soon met by Dr. G., who salutes him with, "Uncle George, good news this morning!"

Uncle George.—O, Doctor, have you sold that horse yet?

SPEECH OF JOHN SCOTT, ESQ.—We find the following in the *Altoona Tribune* of the 13th ult:

"The meeting held yesterday (Monday) evening, was addressed by John Scott, Esq., of Huntingdon. Mr. Scott is a favorite with all parties in this place, because of his loyalty to the Union, his sound judgment and plain reasoning on the questions at issue, and his eloquence as an orator. We will not attempt an outline of his address, but simply refer to his masterly argument on the much complained of suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. He proved conclusively that there was nothing wrong about it, and that the President had the very best Democratic authority for his actions in this particular. He referred to the course of Andrew Jackson in 1812, and quoted from the proceedings of Congress and speeches of Stephen A. Douglas and James Buchanan, wherein it was sanctioned. He showed that none but traitors had anything to fear from the suspension. So long as a man remains loyal to the Government, and adheres to the Democratic doctrine that the majority should rule, and when that majority elects officers to administer the affairs of the Government, it is the duty of all to support them, so long is he safe from arrest, and he has no need of a *habeas corpus;* but if he acts the part of a rebel against the Government, he has no claim to the writ referred to, and his proper place is a bastile. Could the counsel of such men as Mr. Scott prevail, we would soon have a different feeling in the loyal States,—one that would tell mightily in this struggle and soon bring it to a close. His entire audience now have clearer views on many questions than they had before. His remarks had the effect of awakening men to a reason of the questions of the day and a consideration of them in their proper light."

Who are Traitors.

On the 20th of October, 1780, while the war of the Revolution was progressing, Benedict Arnold issued a "proclamation to the citizens and soldiers of the United States," appealing to them to turn against Washington, Hancock and their compatriots, just as certain politicians are now appealing to the people to turn against the Government. We subjoin several trite extracts:

[From Benedict Arnold's Proclamation to the Citizens and Soldiers of the United States, issued October 20th, 1780.]

You are promised liberty by the leaders of your affairs, but is there an individual in the enjoyment of it, saving your oppressors? Who among you dare speak or write what he thinks against the tyranny which has robbed you of your property, imprisoned your sons, *drags you to the field of battle, and is daily deluging your country with blood?*

Your country was once happy, and had the proffered *peace* been embraced, the last two years of misery had been spent in peace and plenty, and repairing the desolation of the quarrel that would have set the interests of Great Britain and America in a true light, and cemented their friendship.

I wish to lead a chosen band of Americans to the attainment of *peace, liberty,* and *safety*, the first objects in taking the field.

What is America but a land of widows, orphans and beggars; but what need of arguments to such as feel infinitely more misery than tongue can express? I give my promise of most affectionate welcome to all who are disposed to join me in measures necessary to close the scene of our affliction, which must be increased until we are content with the liberality of the parent country, which stills offers us protection and perpetual exemption from all taxes but such as we shall think fit to impose upon ourselves.

BENEDICT ARNOLD.

The reader will discover but little if any difference, in the language of Benedict Arnold and the language used by the Rebel sympathizers of to-day. The latter offer the same arguments to weaken the Government now, that Arnold did to weaken the arm of Washington in 1780.

Hooker's Successful Recrossing not the Result of Defeat.

The *Post* of yesterday evening, published the following communication from a house in New York accurately informed of the circumstances of the recrossing of the Rappahannock:

"32 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK, May 7th, 1863.

"*To the Editors of the Evening Post:*

"We see with regret that the painful suspense of the public in regard to our military operations on the Rappahannock is aggravated by the current conflicting rumors, most of which, based upon a misunderstanding of the facts, greatly exaggerate the national reverses.

"We are in possession of accurate information, derived from our own correspondents, and communicated by telegraph, mail, and special messenger, down to a very late hour, which goes to establish the following facts:

"1. The successful recrossing of the Rappahannock by General Hooker *was not the result of a defeat by the rebels*, but was a precautionary movement, caused by the rapid rise of the river, his doubt in regard to Stoneman's success, the possibility of Lee having been largely reinforced, and the delay in sending to his own aid corresponding accessions of force. General Hooker, from the moment of his first crossing of the Rappahannock, declared that he would not remain to allow it to rise in his rear.

"2. Richmond papers of the 5th inst. *acknowledge the success of General Stoneman's raid*, and that he had penetrated to within six miles of Richmond, tearing up the railroad tracks and destroying the bridges. We are now assured that General Stoneman, having executed this work, is guarding the line of approach to Lee's army from Gordonsville, to prevent the transmission to him of supplies.

"3. General Peck, at Suffolk, has ascertained that the force opposed to him on the Blackwater and Nansemond has been withdrawn, and he is on the move to assist in the final *denouement*.

"4. General Keyes, also with strong force, is on the way to reinforce the army of the Rappahannock.

"5. The preparations to remove our stores from Acquia creek are in accordance with a plan before formed, *to change the base of supplies* to the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad; and it is already public that General Heintzleman is leading thirty thousand veterans by that route to the aid of General Hooker.

"6. The losses of the enemy thus far very largely exceed our own; and his facilities for procuring both reinforcements and supplies are far inferior to ours.

"Thus, it will be seen that the Army of the Potomac *has sustained no defeat*. The delay of the Government in forwarding reinforcements has occasioned a temporary pause, without materially injuring its *morale* or offensive power; and it is certain that the efforts of the enemy to overwhelm it have failed, while they have had the effect to weaken their own strength at Charleston, *where a combined land and sea attack* has probably ere this been made by the Union forces.

"It will thus be seen that there exists no substantial cause for despondency or discouragement. The Army of the Potomac has added to its already brilliant reputation for courage and fortitude, and its commander, before famous for his fighting qualities, has achieved a reputation as a strategist that places him in the front rank of living generals, and established a credit for a wise caution, as far removed from timidity as from rashness, for which even his warmest friends were unprepared. To adjure all true patriots 'not to despair of the Republic,' would, under these circumstances, be unnecessary; but we may bid them all have faith that the general success of our arms, now occurring in the Southwest, will speedily be followed by a destructive and final blow to the rebellion on the Rappahannock.

"SAMUEL HALLETT & CO."

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Enrollment of the Militia.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States, at its last session, enacted a law entitled, "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," which was approved on the 3d day of March last;

And whereas, It is recited in the said act that there now exists in the United States an insurrection and rebellion against the authority thereof, and it is, under the Constitution of the United States, the duty of the Government to suppress insurrection and rebellion, to guarantee to each State a republican form of Government, and to preserve the public tranquility;

And whereas, For these high purposes, a military force is indispensable, to raise and support which all persons ought willingly to contribute;

And whereas, No service can be more praiseworthy and honorable than that which is rendered for the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union, and the consequent preservation of free government;

And whereas, For the reasons thus recited, it was enacted by the said statute that all able bodied male citizens of the United States, and persons of foreign birth, who shall have declared on oath their intention to become citizens under and in pursuance of the laws thereof, between the ages of twenty and forty-five years (with certain exceptions, not necessary to be mentioned), are declared to constitute the national forces, and shall be liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States when called out by the President for that purpose;

And whereas, It is claimed by and in behalf of persons of foreign birth, within the ages specified in the said act, who have heretofore declared on oath their intentions to become citizens under and in pursuance of the laws of the United States, and who have not exercised the right of suffrage or any other political franchise under the laws of the United States, or of the States thereof, are not absolutely included by their aforesaid declaration of intention from renouncing their purpose to become citizens, and that on the contrary such persons, under the treaties or law of nations, retain a right to renounce that purpose and to forego the privileges of citizenship and residence within the United States under the obligations imposed by the aforesaid act of Congress.

Now, therefore, to avoid any misapprehension concerning the liability of persons concerned to perform the service required by such enactment, and to give it full effect, I do hereby order and proclaim that no plea of alienage will be received or allowed to exempt from the obligations imposed by the aforesaid act of Congress, any person of foreign birth who shall have declared on oath his intention to become a citizen of the United States, under the laws thereof, and who shall be found within the United States at any time during the continuance of the present insurrection and rebellion, at or after the expiration of the period of sixty-five days from the date of this proclamation.—Nor shall any such plea of alienage be allowed in favor of any such person, who has so, as aforesaid, declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and shall have exercised at any time the right of suffrage, or any other political franchise within the United States, under the laws thereof, or under the laws of any of the several States.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this, the 8th day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.

WM. H. SEWARD.

MR. MEMMINGER, Secretary of the Confederate Treasury, has sent a communication to the rebel Congress, in which he informs that body that the estimated expenses of carrying on the rebellion for the six months ending December 31st, 1863, the last six months of the present year, will be according to prices ruling in the South, fifty millions of dollars per month.

Loyalty of the Drafted Soldiers.

They Declare Against Copperheads, and Counsel Death to Traitors.

The Voice of the 166th Regiment, P. M., in Thunder Tones for the Union!

[Correspondence of the Harrisburg Telegraph.]

Headquarters 166th Reg., Pa. Militia,
Suffolk, Va., May 2, 1863.

At a meeting of the officers and men of the 166th Regt., P. M., a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the regiment were reported and adopted, of which I forward a copy to the *Telegraph* that they may find their way, through your columns, to our friends at home. You will perceive that they are signed by all the commissioned officers present but two (2.) These resolutions were also presented to each of the companies separate and were adopted by a very large majority. As this is a drafted regiment from York county, we will prove to the citizens of the north as well as the traitors in the south, that drafted men will fight and also show their patriotism as well as volunteers. When we reach our homes, we will endeavor to make good in deeds what we now express in words. A FIGHTING MAN.

WHEREAS, Our Government, the noblest on earth, the hope of the world, founded on the eternal principles of virtue, liberty, and independence, was established by our forefathers by the sacrifice of their lives and fortunes, that their descendants might enjoy and perpetuate the inestimable blessings of the Government:

And whereas, A desperately wicked and causeless rebellion, conceived in prejudice and ungodly thirst for power, and upheld by falsehoods and misrepresentations on the part of its leaders and abettors, is endeavoring by force of arms and barbarous usages of war to subvert this Government and its glorious institutions, and to produce anarchy, confusion, and endless internecine wars in this "land of the free and home of the brave:

And whereas, We, the officers and men of the 166th Regt. Penna. Militia, constituting a part of the forces engaged by our Government for the suppression of this rebellion, and representing a part of the Keystone State of the Federal Union, have been deeply pained to learn that since we left the endearments and comforts of home to help and sustain our Government with armor on, miserable recreants and unprincipled demagogues, basely disguised traitors, are at home endeavoring to discourage and demoralize the Union army and to weaken the power of the Government by assailing all measures used to suppress this rebellion, by infamous peace propositions, by clamoring for wicked and humiliating compromise, and by secret plotting of treason in harmony with traitors of the South: therefore, be it

Resolved, That we re-affirm the doctrine of the immortal Jackson, "The Union must and shall be preserved," and of the great Webster, "The Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

Resolved, That as traitors commenced this civil war and uphold it by the use of tyrannical power and appeals to depraved passions and wicked misrepresentations, much as we desire peace and peaceful industry and social comforts soon to extend again over our once happy land, in place of carnage and bloodshed, yet true to the teachings of our patriotic forefathers, true to the Constitution of our country, true to the noblest impulses of humanity, true to the rights and privileges of unborn generations, true to the oath of the soldier to resist all enemies of the Government whomsoever, the only conditions of peace which we can accept is the unconditional submission to the laws of the Union.

Resolved, That the love of country should banish all love of party, and that we are rejoiced that many thousands of our opposing partisans in the army and at home have risen above party issues, and are united in earnest efforts and great sacrifices to preserve our country, the brightest and fairest that e'er the sun shone on—our country, our whole country and that country *ever one.*

Resolved, That we have full and abiding confidence in the wisdom, propriety and policy of the measures adopted by the Administration for the suppression of this rebellion, and tender our hearty and unqualified support to the same, believing that he who, by word or deed, in this hour of our country's peril, tries to prevent the enforcement of the laws in the North, South, East or West, is an enemy and traitor to his country.

Resolved, That we consider all persons residing in the loyal States who are endeavoring to embarrass the Administration at this time, while under its severe trials, as aiders and abettors to treason, and those who labor for peace on any terms, however humiliating and detrimental to the future progress and prosperity of the nation, as unworthy the privileges and security of person or property which the brave and loyal soldiers now in the field are endeavoring to secure for them.

Resolved, That despicable and odious as the traitors of the South appear to all civilized nations of the world, for wickedly and treacherously attempting to overthrow a government which was ever faithful and conducive to the interests, property and power of the States now in rebellion. Yet more despicable and odious are the traitors of the North who, under the guise of loyalty, "can smile, and murder while they smile," who withhold all voluntary support from the Government, who secretly plot treason, and whose meanness of soul is only exceeded by their great cowardice; for, though

An open foe may prove a curse,
A pretended friend is two times worse.

Resolved, That the sentiments of the 87th Pennsylvania volunteers, as expressed in their published resolutions, meet with our hearty concurrence.

Resolved, That we warn all Northern traitors to turn from the evil of their ways, for in their continuance in their maddened efforts to foment strife and civil war at home, they but treasure up for themselves "wrath against a day of wrath and of righteous indignation," for our love for our country is stronger than our love for traitors, be they kindred or alien.

Resolved, That we urgently recommend the loyal citizens of the North to unite in Loyal League associations in every township and village, believing that "in union there is strength," and that such associations will render powerless the efforts of Northern traitors to frustrate the execution of Government measures.

Resolved, That we view with contempt and indignation the act of the House of Representatives of our native State in refusing its hall to Gov. Johnson, of Tennessee, and Ex-Governor Wright of Indiana.

Resolved, That our gratitude is due to Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, for his deep interest and earnest efforts in behalf of the comfort and welfare of the Soldiers of the Keystone State.

Resolved, That we view the act of citizens of foreign nations, manufacturing and furnishing instruments of warfare, for the apparent purpose of affording aid to the armed traitors now waging war against our Government, as an infringement upon the laws of nations, and for which the respective nationalities are responsible.

Resolved, That we concede to the Government the power and right of drafting any number of citizens necessary for the suppression of the rebellion, and we hereby pledge to the Government our lives and honor in enforcing the execution of the conscript law in any part of the country where opposition to the same may arise.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the papers of York county, Pa.

Committee—Alonzo L. Ettinger, Captain Company A; Daniel L. Stouel, Capt. Company K; Samuel E. Miller, Captain Company E; Jacob H. Schaver, Quartermaster Sergeant; J. N. Taylor, Orderly Sergeant Company G.

Yeas—A. J. Fulton, Colonel; G. W. Reissinger, Lieutenant Colonel; Joseph A. Renaut, Major; Abraham Harshberger, Surgeon; A. H. Whitman, Assistant Surgeon; A. J. Lee, Chaplain; Milton Sultzbaugh, Lieut. and Quartermaster; John Heiman, First Lieut. Company A; Samuel Leitner, Second Lieutenant Company A; Jeromiah Kohler, Captain Company F; George A. Smith, First Lieut. Company F; Simon J. Diller, Second Lieut. Co. F; Gilbert W. Branyan, Capt. Company D; William H. Becker, First Lieut. Company D; Jacob Deihl, Second Lt. Company D; James A. Grove, First Lieutenant Company I; Samuel B. M'Laughlin, Second Lieut. Company I; Peter Z Kessler, Captain Company C; A D Yocum, First Lieutenant; John Gable, Second Lieutenant; Theodore G Gauss, Captain Company H; Geo S Rehm, First Lieutenant; Henry Haldeman, Second Lieutenant; John Forney, First Lieutenant Company E; Emanuel Wallack, Second Lieutenant; Jeremiah M. Hanegan, First Lieutenant Company K; Benjamin Geipe, 2d Lieutenant; Daniel M Spangler, Captain Company G; Richard F Elcock, Second Lieutenant; Jacob N Slagle, First Lieutenant Company B; John M Kauffman, Second Lieutenant—44.

NAYS—Michael M'Fatridge, Captain Company I; William E Patterson, Lieutenant and Adjutant—2.

EXCITEMENT IN OHIO.

Mr. Vallandigham Before a Court Martial—Riot in Dayton—Montgomery County Under Military Law.

CINCINNATI, May 6.—There was much excitement at Dayton all yesterday over the arrest of Vallandigham, and at dark a crowd of five or six hundred men proceeded to the *Journal* office and sacked the building. They then set fire to it, and burned it to the ground. The fire communicated to the adjoining buildings, and all the property from the south end of Philips' house to the middle of the square was destroyed. All the telegraph lines in the city have been cut down, and a bridge on the Xenia Railroad is reported destroyed. At 10 o'clock last night, troops arrived from Cincinnati and Columbus, and succeeded in putting down the rioters. At 11½ o'clock all was quiet. Telegraphic communications being interrupted, we have no advices as to the condition of affairs this morning.

CINCINNATI, May 6.—Mr. Vallandigham was brought before the court-martial to-day for trial. He refused to plead to the charges which were read to him, and the court proceeded with the evidence, the publication of which is not allowed. The charges are based on his Mount Vernon speech. Mr. Vallandigham is at the Burnet House to-night, under a strong guard.

Dayton and Montgomery county have been placed under martial law.

The total loss by the conflagration at Dayton was $39,000. The damage otherwise, by the riot, was small.

CINCINNATI, May 6.—Dayton has been comparatively quiet to-day.—About thirty ringleaders of last night's riot were arrested without resistance, and placed in jail. The *Empire* newspaper has been suppressed, and its editor arrested and brought here. The soldiers removed a swivel from the *Empire* office, and also took possession of two wagon loads of muskets, stored in the Light Guards' armory. Every precaution has been taken to prevent a renewal of the outbreak. The liquor shops have been closed. The damage to the telegraph line has been repaired, and will communicate with the East immediately.

[Special Despatch to the Bulletin.]

CINCINNATI, May 9.—The charges, specifications, and testimony in Vallandigham's trial are published.

The charge is based upon his speech at Mount Vernon, and accuses him of publicly expressing, in violation of Order No. 38, his sympathies for those in arms against the Government of the United States, and declaring disloyal sentiments and other opinions, with the object and the purpose of weakening the power of the Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion.

Specifications and testimony are very strong against him. He managed his own defence, summoned few witnesses and concluded by filing a protest denying the jurisdiction of a Court Martial for the trial of citizens, and demanding an indictment by the Grand Jury and a trial in a civil court, &c.

The finding of the Court is only surmised. It has not been announced.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—The court martial in Mr. Vallandigham's case submitted its decision to Genl. Burnside yesterday, but it will not be made known till published in general orders.

POCKET SEGAR CASES—a fine assortment for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Fresh Flower and Garden Seeds for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

WAR NEWS.

GENL. STONEMAN'S EXPEDITION,

Splendid Achievements of the National Cavalry—Operations of the Harris Light Cavalry—Daring Raid Within the Entrenchments of Richmond.

The following dispatch was received at the headquarters of the army this afternoon:

To Major General Halleck:

YORKTOWN, May 7, 1863.—Col. Kilpatrick, with his regiment, the Harris Light Cavalry, and the rest of the Illinois Twelfth, have just arrived at Gloucester Point, opposite this fort.—They burned the bridges over the Chickahominy, destroyed three large trains of provisions in the rear of Lee's army, drove in the rebel pickets to within two miles of Richmond, and have lost only one lieutenant and thirty men, having captured and paroled upwards of three hundred prisoners.

Among the prisoners was an aid of Major General Winder, who was captured with his escort far within the entrenchments outside of Richmond.

This cavalry have marched nearly two hundred miles since the 3d of May, and were inside the fortifications of Richmond. On the 4th they burnt all the stores at Aylette's Station on the Mattapony. On the 5th they destroyed all the ferries over the Pamunkey and Mattapony, and a large depot of commissary stores near and above the Rappahannock, and came in here in good condition. They deserve great credit for what they have done. It is one of the finest feats of the war.

RUFUS KING,
Brig. Gen. Commanding Post.

The Fighting of Sedgwick's Corps.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

FALMOUTH, Va., Thursday, May 7, 1863—The losses of the Sixth Corps, in the fierce struggle which it encountered during the present movement amount to 5,970, or, as I first intimated, nearly one third of the entire effective force of the whole corps. The coming in of stragglers may diminish this number to some extent, but all such on the other side will, of course be captured.

Out of 2,300 of the Flying Division, only 900 are left to answer at the roll call. Shaler's brigade, of Newton's division lost 180 men.

In the fight of Sunday evening at Salem Heights, (4½ miles beyond Fredericksburg) Gen. Burke's division lost between eleven and twelve hundred men. This is the most sanguinary battle which has thus far been fought. The corps was proceeding rapidly forward to reinforce Gen. Hooker on the right, when it encountered the enemy in the woods of Salem Heights. A prisoner, (it is said,) on being brought in on questioning as to the position of the rebel force said that there was none in this woods. Burke's division advanced boldly forward and were met with a terrific fire from the enemy, who were strongly entrenched in the forest. After a severe infantry fight the infantry withdrew, and we shelled the woods terrifically, causing the rebels to leave the woods, and we took possession of them. In the second fight of Salem Heights, (Monday evening,) when the enemy attacked us, an idea of the disparity between the forces may be obtained from the announcement of General Sedgwick, that "the emergency of the case is such, that a regiment must do the work of a brigade." The rebels charged with terrific yells, but were successfully repulsed, when our men fell back toward the river.

The Fifth Wisconsin and Sixty-first Pennsylvania supported one of our batteries, which did terrible execution on the charging enemy, and, falling back into a gully, were fired upon by our own guns.

The Forty-third New York and Seventh Maine were left at the extreme right, near a cross-roads, to keep up a show, while the remainder of the corps retired across Banks's Ford.—The force commenced crossing at 11 o'clock Monday night. The enemy succeeded in getting in the rear of the pickets of these two regiments, took them before they fired a gun, then moved down upon the Sixth Maine, which fired a volley, repulsing them, and then retreated to Banks' Ford, together with the Forty-third New York, reaching it in safety, being obliged to make their way through brush and slushing. Haines's Battery did fine execution, and lost but one man.

The rebels confidently expected to capture the whole corps. Its retreat was a masterly affair. The bridges over Banks' Ford, (built by the Fifteenth New York Engineers,) over which they retreated, have been taken up. The whole army is safe on this side, the Fifth Army Corps covering the retreat.

We have captured not less than 17 guns. The boys are in good spirits, and there is no demoralization. 12,000 or 15,000 will, I think, cover our total loss. The air is very chilly this morning.

Capture of Grand Gulf and Port Gibson.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—A special despatch to the *Gazette*, dated Memphis, the 7th inst., states that General Grant has captured Grand Gulf, Port Gibson and Willard Valley, and on Wednesday was 30 miles up the Big Black River, marching on the rear of Vicksburg. The army was enthusiastic at the speedy prospect of a victory.

[Grand Gulf is on the Mississippi, two miles below the mouth of Black River. Port Gibson is six miles inland. It is a thriving town, in a splendid rich country, and is connected by a railroad with Grand Gulf.—"Willard Valley," spoken of in the above despatch, should probably be "Willow Springs," a post village about eight miles northeast of Port Gibson. The Big Black is in fine navigable order, and the fleet and transports may ascend it to within ten or twelve miles of Vicksburg.—*Eds. Bulletin.*]

Official Despatch from Genl. Grant.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The following has been received at headquarters:

GRAND GULF, May 3, 1863.—*To Major Gen. H. W. Halleck, Gen.-in-Chief:*

We landed at Boulinsburg April 30th and moved immediately on Port Gibson. We met the enemy, eleven hundred strong, four miles south of Port Gibson, at two o'clock in the morning on the 1st, and engaged him all day, entirely routing him with the loss of many killed, and about 500 prisoners besides the wounded. Our loss is about 100 killed, and 500 wounded.

The enemy retreated towards Vicksburg, destroying the bridges over the two forks of the Bayou Pierre. These were rebuilt, and the pursuit continued until the present time.

Besides the heavy artillery at this place, four field pieces were captured and some stores, and the enemy was driven to destroy many more.

The country is the most broken and difficult to operate in I ever saw.

Our victory has been most complete, and the enemy thoroughly demoralized.

Very respectfully,
U. S. GRANT,
Major General Commanding.

GRAND GULF, MISS., May 6, via Cairo

Major General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

I learn that Colonel Grierson, with his cavalry, has been heard of first, about ten days ago, in Northern Mississippi. He moved thence and struck the railroad, thirty miles east of Jackson, at a point called Newton's Station. He then moved southward towards Enterprise and demanded the surrender of the place. He gave them an hour's grace, during which General Lormney arrived. He left at once and moved towards Hazlehurst, on the New Orleans and Jackson railroad.

At this point he tore up the track, thence he moved to Bahala, ten miles further south on the same road; thence eastward on the Natchez road, where he had a fight with Wirt Adam's cavalry.

From this point he moved back to the New Orleans and Jackson railroad to Brookhaven, ten miles south of Bahala.

When last heard from, he was 3 miles from Summit, ten miles south of the last named point, and was supposed to be making his way to Baton Rouge.

He had spread excitement throughout the State, destroyed railroads, trestle-works and bridges, burned locomotives and railway stock, and destroyed stock of all kinds. He also took many prisoners.

U. S. GRANT,
Major General.

Additional News from the Southwest.

[Special Despatch to the Bulletin.]

CINCINNATI, May 9.—The news from below is encouraging.

The rebels who escaped from Grand Gulf retreated down the Mississippi hastily pursued. They halted at the entrenchments at Bayou Pierre, but were again routed.

A fight at Port Gibson, six miles in rear of Grand Gulf, took place last week (Friday). The Federal's loss was 200. It was this fight that decided Grand Gulf.

The distance from the mouth of Big Black River to the bridge on the Vicksburg and Jackson railroad is 32 miles. The river is navigable for the gunboats.

On Wednesday Grant's army was pretty well up the river, and the fate of Vicksburg is probably decided by this time.

News from the Southern Coast.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The steamer Circassian, last from Wilmington bar on the 4th, has arrived. She has been all along the coast, from Sabine Pass to Fortress Monroe. She has on board the rebel Commodore Forbes, captured by the steamer New London, off Sabine Pass, and a lot of prisoners captured from the rebel steamer Chattahoochie.

She reports the iron clads off Charleston all ready for another attack.

General Stoneman's Operations.

The *Star* has the following semi-official reports of the brilliant operations of General Stoneman:

Stoneman's forces were divided into three columns, one of which, that moving in the direction of the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad, he commanded in person, though the havoc worked from Hanover Junction down to within five miles of Richmond, was made by a subdivision under the command of Colonel Davis.

One of the three columns, commanded by Brigadier General Averill, after crossing the Rappahannock at Kelley's Ford, pushed on to Brandy Station, where it met the enemy's pickets and drove them back in a short skirmish. It then pushed on direct to Culpepper Court House, where Gens. Fitzhugh and William Henry Lee were found with a rebel force of perhaps 500 cavalry, which fled precipitately back across Cedar Mountain.

At Culpepper Court House General Averill captured a lot of rebel Government flour, and then pushed on after the retreating Lees, following them to Rapid Ann Station, where they burned the railroad bridge, over which they retreated after a smart fight, in which they lost Col. Rosser, (late U. S. Army) who commanded one of their brigades. Our loss there was inconsiderable, and they lost several killed besides Colonel Rosser, and also thirty-one prisoners, whom General Averill brought back with him. The object of Averill's expedition seems to have been to destroy this (Rapidan) bridge, which the enemy, in their panic, did for him. After proceeding as far as Orange Court House, he returned with his force to the main army, joining it at Chancellorville on Sunday last.

Another column of Stoneman's force, under command of Gen. Buford, which left the Rappahannock at the same time, pushed on directly towards Gordonsville, and positive information has just been received announcing its success in cutting the Central Railroad between Gordonsville and Richmond, and also between Gordonsville and Charlottesville, thus (with the achievements of the column in destroying the railroad between Fredericksburg and Richmond) completely stopping rail communication in any direction out from Lee's main army, and breaking up at the time being the enemy's facilities for forwarding supplies or reinforcements to it from any direction.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, May 13, 1863.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

Local Items.

—*Proposed Burying Ground.*—We have heard that the Broad Top Company intend giving to the inhabitants of the region, a piece of ground about one-mile from Coalmont to be used as a burying-ground. This has been much needed and will give the miners a chance of burying together, instead of scattering all over the country; and the location will be convenient to all.

—*Completed*—The carpenter work of the Welch Baptist Church opposite Minersville, and is rather a neat building. Their preacher is still receiving subscriptions, and any one desirous of giving can have an opportunity of doing so.

—*Progressing Slowly*—The laying of the Switch-backs with T Rail. As a fresh lot of materials have just arrived, we predict its speedy completion,—hope so, for the sake of those who are doing business upon it.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

The triennial Convention of School Directors for the selection of a County Superintendent for the coming three years, and the fixing of the salary for the same, as required by law, was held pursuant to previous notice, in the Court House on Monday, May 4th.

The Convention was called to order by appointing Perry Moore, Esq., of Morris township, President, and D. Clarkson, Esq., of Cassville, and John Gemmill, Esq., of Porter township, Secretaries.

The list of Directors for the county being called over by the President, the following Directors for the different districts were present and answered to their names:

Alexandria Borough—Jacob Baker, John Porter, George C. Bucher, Wm. D Shaw, Ab. Piper, Thos. D. Walker.

Barree Township—Jos. Gibboney, J. P. Love, John Smith.

Brady—John S. Weston, W. J. McCarthey, Jacob Hight.

Cass—Saml. McClain, C. Miller, M. Stever, W. W. Crotzley, George L. Smith.

Cassville—J. Greenland, D. Clarkson, A. W. Evans.

Carbon—Joseph Diggens.

Clay—S. S. Glasgow, Adam Heater, C. R. McCarthey.

Cromwell—Alvah Chilcote, George W. Cornelius, Danl. Hileman, Geo. D. Eyster, Jon'a. Montague, Jas. Smith.

Dublin—W. C. Swan, Jas. E. Harper, John Minick.

Franklin—Wm. B. Johnston, John W. Mattern, John Clark, John Ebberts.

Henderson—D. Rupert, Saml. Eby, Tho. Dorland, John Warfel, Louis Bergans.

Hopewell—Adam Stone, Jacob Summers, Jacob Weaver, Jonah J. Reed.

Huntingdon—H. Glazier, Rev. S. H. Reid, Dr. J. B. Linden, Benj. Graffius.

Jackson—John Jackson, James H. Lee.

Juniata—Abr'a. Speck, Wm. Guisinger, Isaac Long, Jos. Lefford, Wm. B. White, Wm. E. Corbin.

Morris—Perry Moore, M. Low, Tobia Foreman, Wm. Isenberg.

Oneida—Samuel Hess, Jesse Gorsuch, Danl Kyper, John Cochran, E. Shoemaker, W. G. McDivitt.

Penn—Dr. J. H. Wintrode, Wm. L. States, Geo. Garner, And. Crotsley, G. Brumbaugh, J. G. Boyer.

Porter—John Gemmill, Peter Piper, H. Graffius, Jacob Neff, R. Cunningham.

Shirley—Saml. H. Bell, J. Lukens.

Springfield—Jos Ramsey, Abr Ramsey, Jacob Baker, H. C. Creamer.

Tell—John Jones, Levi Piper, Jas. McClure.

Tod—Isaac Taylor, B Houck, Perry Benson.

Union—Saml P Smith, R. Chilcote, Levi Dell, Andrew Wise, M. F. Campbell.

Walker—Wm S Lincoln, Jos Isenberg, Isaac Kurtz, Isaac Yocum.

Warriorsmark—Jos Weight, Alexander Stewart, John Kanour.

West—Dr. H Orlady, Miles Lewis, John A. Neff, Adam Lightner, James Maguire.

Whole number of Directors present 108—necessary to a choice, 56.

On motion, the Convention then proceeded to fix the salary before electing an officer. The following sums were nominated: $500, $600, $400, and $700. A vote was then taken with the following result:

For $500,	. .	23
" 600,	. .	75
" 400,	. .	2
" 700,	. .	4

The sum of $600 having received a majority of all the votes present, was declared the annual salary for the term.

The following gentlemen were placed in nomination as candidates for the office: David F. Tussey, Esq., of Porter Township, and Robert McDivitt, Esq., of Huntingdon.

On motion, the nominations then closed, and the Convention proceeded to the election of candidates, with the following result:

David F. Tussey, 25 votes.
Robert McDivitt, 83 "

Robert McDivitt having received a majority of all the votes present, was then declared elected County Superintendent of Common Schools for this County for the term of three years from the 1st of June next, in pursuance with the requirements of the School Law.

The Convention then adjourned,

PERRY MOORE, *Prest.*
D. CLARKSON, JOHN GEMMILL, } *Secretaries.*

HUNTINGDON, May 6, 1863.

WM. LEWIS,

Editor of Globe:—In the *Globe* of this morning you publish the following:—

"In a controversy with J. H. O. Corbin, Esq., of this place, on Friday evening last, R. Milton Speer, Esq., one of the editors of the *Monitor*, said he 'would sooner the rebellion should succeed than that the Loyal League party should be successful in keeping out of power the Democratic party.'"

I pronounce the above statement an absolute falsehood. I never used any such language, nor uttered any such sentiment, to Mr. Corbin or to any other person. Nor am I "one of the editors of the *Monitor*."

Respectfully,
R. MILTON SPEER.

GLOBE OFFICE, }
Huntingdon, May 11th, 1863. }

J. H. O. CORBIN, ESQ.,

Dear Sir:—What have you to say to the above?

Yours, &c.,
WM. LEWIS,
Editor Globe.

HUNTINGDON, May 12, 1863.

WM. LEWIS, ESQ.,
Editor of the Globe,

Dear Sir:—In reply to the above card of R. Milton Speer, Esq., denying that he ever "used any such language or uttered any such sentiment" as that published in your paper of the 6th May, instant, I can only say, that on Friday evening, the 1st inst., Mr. Speer and myself had a controversy in relation to the election of certain borough officers, when he replied, That rather than see the "Union League" succeed, (a member of which I claimed to be,) gotten up to prescribe Democrats, he would rather the rebellion might succeed.

Accept the assurances of my kind consideration, and believe me.

Yours truly, H. O. CORBIN.

[It will be seen that Mr. Speer denies having written editorials for the *Monitor*. We want the people to remember this denial. Who believes him?]

THE 125TH.

The 125th Regiment will arrive in Harrisburg some time this week, to be mustered out of service. The "boys" will receive a warm reception here if the certain time of their arrival at the depot can be made known. Old and young will turn out to honor the brave.

Meeting of Assistant Assessors.

Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue previous to the 1st of January, 1863, in the XVIIth Collection District of Pennsylvania, are requested to meet at the Exchange Hotel in Huntingdon, on SATURDAY, the 23d day of May, inst., to determine the best method, if any, of securing the pay for their services now being withheld in direct violation of the Excise Law. A full attendance is desired.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.—Very few of the Huntingdon county "boys" were killed or wounded in the late battles. There may be some not yet reported. The following are the only names of men connected with regiments to which companies from this county are attached that we have noticed in the published lists:

Killed.

Col. Crowther, 110th Pa. Captain H. W. Mitchell, 125th.

Wounded.

Lt. A. Evans, 125th. John Brown, 110th. John Love, 125th. Sergeant James Houck, 125th. John Richards, 125th. John McKamey, 125th. David Oswald 125th.

☞ By accounts from the army received last week, we find that Major Miles, one of our citizens, is safe. The 49th regiment is in Sedgwick's Sixth army corps. They were in the attack upon the Heights of Fredericksburg, and marched into the very heart of those strongholds. The enemy got in their rear and attacked them on all sides. Col. Irwin was wounded in the foot. The regiment behaved bravely.

☞ Richard Miles, jr., of the 148th, Centre county regiment, a nephew of J. G. Miles, Esq., of this place, lost an arm in the late battle of Fredericksburg.

WE have received from Mr. John Dougherty a reply to the *Monitor* of last week. It came to hand too late for this issue.

NEW GOODS.—Fisher, Gwin and Cunningham have received lots of new goods. Call and see them.

Our Army Correspondence.

From the 6th U. S. Cavalry.

WARRENTON JUNCTION, VA., }
April 26, 1863. }

Dear Globe:—Since my last we have been on the march nearly all the time. We struck tents in our old camp near Falmouth, on the 12th inst., and early on the 13th were in readiness for our march. After a delay of an hour we were on our way, going via Stoneman's Switch on the Acquia Creek R. R., which is guarded by the 110th P. V., 84th P. V., and 12th N. H. V. (In the former we served some fourteen months of our time.) We saw several of the boys; they looked well and are in very fine spirits, although greatly reduced in numbers.—After passing them, our course lay in a westerly direction, and ere night-fall overtook us, we found ourselves in Morrisonville, about twenty-three miles from our starting-place, and three and a half miles from Rappahannock Station. Like most of the villages in Virginia, Morrisonville is small; not more than six or eight houses, and scarcely worth describing. We made ourselves as comfortable as possible under the circumstances, encamping in the woods. Early on the 14th we were mounted and on our way to the river. A few moments' ride brought us in full view of the rebel pickets and their "reserve." A portion of the 5th U S Cavalry, dismounting, engaged the rebels, while we looked on. After skirmishing half an hour, and a couple of shell sent from us among the rebels, nothing else of importance occurred, until something happened which we expected, and that was—getting shelled from our position. Of course we "got up and dusted," but "nobody hurt."

After another night in the woods we advanced to another ford above, it raining all the while. Our advance was the 5th U S. We met the enemy near the ford, and, after a brisk skirmish, the rebels skedaddled. Our loss was two killed and three or four wounded. We went into camp for the night in water and mud from six to thirty-six inches in depth. We succeeded in getting our bed above the "flow" and had soon become powerless in the arms of Morpheus when the bugle sounded "boots and saddles." We were worse off than before. But we were soon ready and in line for our night's scout. We fell back as we went, but on reaching a small stream called Elk Run, we found it had swollen too much to ford. So another delay, which brought on daylight and the 16th. A huge raft being constructed by the pioneer corps, the baggage was conveyed to the opposite bank; the men swam the stream. We all crossed in safety, losing only two or three horses. We had darkness again before us and as best we could, made our way to our night-camp, at Morrisonville, the weather in the meantime very inclement, and the roads almost impassable. We lay at "night-camp" till the 20th, when we marched to the neighborhood of Sulphur Springs, crossing the Orange and Alexandria R. R. at Realton Station, and encamped about four miles from it. Remained there till the 22d inst., when we started for this place.

There is nothing going on. All is quiet in the Army of the Potomac, but we presume something will be done ere long. The calm always precedes the storm. It rained all the time for two days, the 23d and 24th, and almost made us wish we were somewhere else. The weather just now is very fine and as pleasant as one can wish. Our boys are all in good spirits and are determined to see the war through.

We received two copies of your excellent paper some time since, for which you will please accept our thanks. It (the "Globe") is ever a welcome visitor. May it find its way into the camp of the 6th U S. More anon. Yrs. respectfully,

PLINY REX,
Co. D, 6th U S Cavalry.

General Hooker's Statement of the Situation.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 7—P. M.—General Hooker's own statement of the situation, as communicated to visitors last night, is briefly as follows:

He has recrossed the Rappahannock with his entire army and occupied the old encampments, without the loss of a wagon or an ounce of provisions.

He has taken one more gun than he has lost.

He has lost, in killed, wounded and missing, about ten thousand men (other accounts represent it even smaller), and believes the enemy's loss to be much greater, as do other eye-witnesses of the fighting. Twenty-five hundred prisoners are in General Hooker's hands.

He has shattered and demoralized the rebel army, while his own remains well organized and in good heart.

He is himself tranquil and in good spirits.

Among the reasons assigned in well informed quarters for the retrograde movement are:

First—The flight of the Eleventh Corps, which rendered Gen. Sickles's movement nugatory and forced the army out of the carefully selected field of battle to which Gen. Hooker referred in his General Order of April 30th, and compelled it to receive the enemy's attack among densely wooded hills where it was impossible to bring all or nearly all our troops into action.

Second—The rising of the Rappahannock, in consequence of the storm, which was likely to endanger the line of communication between the army and its supplies, particularly as the railroad communication with Acquia Creek had been destroyed by the floods for twelve hours at Brooks's Station.

Third—Ignorance of the success of Gen. Stoneman's expedition from which Gen. Hooker did not hear until he had recrossed.

FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR

To the Governor of Pennsylvania.

The Organization and the Efficiency of the Army Unimpaired.—Its immediate Resumption of Offensive Operations.—No Loss to our Forces in Re-Crossing the Rappahannock.

To the Governor of Pennsylvania:

WASHINGTON, May 7th, 1863.—The President and General in Chief have just returned from the Army of the Potomac. The principal operation of General Hooker failed, but there has been no serious disaster to the organization and efficiency of the army. It is now occupying its former position on the Rappahannock, having re-crossed the river without any loss in the movement. Not more than one-third of Gen. Hooker's force was engaged.

General Stoneman's operations have been a brilliant success. A part of this force advanced to within two miles of Richmond, and the enemy's communications have been cut in every direction. The Army of the Potomac will speedily resume offensive operations.

[Signed] EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

☞ He who carries a good head will generally manage to carry a point.

☞ An assortment of Card Photographs at Lewis' Book Store.

THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Prompt Measures for their Removal to Hospitals Within the Borders of the State—The Immediate Exchange of the Wounded in the hands of the Rebels—Governor Curtin with the Army of the Potomac, Looking After the Pennsylvania Soldiers.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph, May 9th.]

Dispatches received at the Executive Department, late last evening, direct from Gov. Curtin, who is now with the Pennsylvania troops in the army of the Potomac, convey intelligence that the sick and wounded Pennsylvanians in the hospitals connected with that army, will be immediately removed to hospitals within the borders of the States.

Gov. Curtin is now rapidly engaged in perfecting arrangements by which their removal will be immediately commenced. In the meantime preparations are at once to be made for the reception of the sick and wounded, and nothing will be left undone by the heads of Departments here, to insure the comfort of the men as they arrive, and to provide for the sick medical and personal attendance as their condition may demand.

The same dispatches also announce the cheering news, that Gen. Hooker has made arrangements, by which the immediate exchange of the sick and wounded in the hands of the enemy for the rebels in like condition in our possession, will at once take place. Such of those as belong to Pennsylvania regiments, will receive the prompt attention of the agents and surgeons of the State, who will be in attendance for that purpose. As fast as this exchange is effected, our wounded will at once be sent forward to the hospitals being prepared for their reception.

In a very few days we expect to have every Pennsylvanian, who was wounded in the late conflicts, be removed to hospitals within the borders of the State.

Gov. Curtin also telegraphs that the sick and wounded, who have come within his notice, are in the best possible spirits. So far as is practicable, the immediate wants of the sick and wounded will be promptly provided for.

These facts cannot fail to be cheering to those who have friends or relatives in the army, and who may have been wounded and are now in the hospitals on the Rappahannock.

Improve Your Sight and Preserve Your Eyes.—A. BIRNBAUM, Practical and Manufacturing Optician, takes pleasure in informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a Store one door west of Dr. Dorsey's, with a large and variety stock of *Spectacles*, comprising Convex and Concave Glasses, such as *Flint, Crystal* and *Scotch Pebble*, and particularly desires to recommend the superiority of the last-named Glasses. His theoretical as well as his practical knowledge of Optics, and his long practice in the Oculistic science, enables him to adapt, after an examination of the eyes, those glasses which correspond with the defect of near, far or weak sight. Glasses can be fitted to any frame, of any shape or color.—Please call and examine the *Spectacles*.

Ambrotypes and *Photographs* taken at all times on reasonable terms.

Oct. 28, 6m.

MARRIED,

On the 30th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. K. Bricker, Rev. JOHN W. EBERT, of Cassville, and Miss MAGGIE, second daughter of Mr. David Rupert, of Henderson Township.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

May 9, 1863.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$7,00@7 75
Common and Superfine	$6,00@6,25
Rye Flour	$5 25
Corn Meal	$4,37½
Extra White Wheat	$1,30@1,36
Fair and Prime Red	$1,25@1,30
Rye	80@
Corn, prime Yellow	90
Oats	56
Clover seed, prime	$5,25@5,50
Timothy	$1,00@1,25
Wool	30@32
Hides	9

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra family Flour $ bbl	$7,00@7,25
Extra do do	6,75
White Wheat	1,40
Red Wheat	1,30
Rye	70
Corn	65
Oats	45
Clover seed	6,00
Timothy	3,00
Dried Apples	1,25
Butter	20
Eggs	15
Lard	10
Ham	10
Shoulder	8
Sides	8
Tallow	6

STRAY STEER.—Came to the residence of the subscriber in Franklin township, about the 1st of February, a red and white spotted steer, supposed to be two years old this spring. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away, otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.

May 13, '63. DAN L. CONRAD.

NEW HAT STORE.

HOME MANUFACTURE.

JOHN FICHTHORN, Agt.

He respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and adjoining counties, that he has taken a room in the basement of the "Franklin Hotel," in Market Square, Huntingdon, where he has on hand a heavy stock of Hats for men, boys, and children, and will continue to keep on hand a large stock to accommodate customers, wholesale and retail. Country merchants are requested to call before purchasing in the cities.

The best qualities of wool will be bought or taken in exchange for hats.

The public generally are invited to call and examine my stock on hand. Hats made to order.

May 13th, 1863.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE CELEBRATED FARM, KNOWN AS "ESQUIRE WRAY'S FARM,"

In Henderson township, about five miles from Huntingdon, and two and a half miles from Mill Creek, containing about **230 Acres**, about 160 of which are cleared and under good cultivation, enclosed by good fences—There is a good apple orchard and also a good peach orchard on the premises. There is abundance of good water near the barn and house, and streams running through the premises. The improvements are a good log house weather-boarded, and large frame barn. There is a good saw-mill seat and plenty of timber on the property.

Persons wishing to purchase a good farm should call and examine this property. Apply to the undersigned living on the premises.

HIRAM GRADY.

May 13 1863-3m*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Orphans Court of Huntingdon county to distribute the balance in the hands of S. P. Brown, Esq., Administrator de bonis non, &c., of James Entrekin, dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Huntingdon, on Saturday, the thirteenth day of June next, at 1 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested will present their claims, or be forever debarred from coming in upon the said fund.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
May 6, 1863 *Auditor.*

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Apl. 8, 1863

Hartzlog Valley Turnpike Road Co.

Notice is hereby given that books for receiving subscriptions to the stock for the con-truction of the Hartzlog Valley Turnpike Road Company, will be open on and after the 20th May instant, at Alexandria and Petersburg.

By order of

SAMUEL HATFIELD,
JOHN N. SWOOPE,
NICHOLAS CRESSWELL,
DANIEL HERTZ,
JOHN R. HUNTER,
JOHN CRESSWELL,
Commissioners.

May 5th, 1863-3t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor appointed to distribute the proceeds arising from the Sheriff's sale of the Real Estate of A. J. Dunlap, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 13th day of June next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where all parties interested will present their claims, or be forever debarred from coming in upon the said fund.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
May 6, 1863. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county to distribute the proceeds arising from the Sheriff's sale of the personal property of Shively & Elliott, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 6th day of June next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where all parties interested will present their claims, or be forever debarred from coming in upon the said fund.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
May 6, 1863. Auditor.

WANTED CORRESPONDENCE.

By two of Uncle Sam's "boys," who are desirous of hearing from their female cousins, with a view to fun, wit and friendship

Address,

CHARLES RAYMOND and FESTUS,
21 Iowa Infantry.
Corinth, Miss.

(Care Adjutant.)

P. S.—Any Phonographic letters addressed to FESTUS will receive due attention.

April 29, 1863-3t*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor hereby gives notice to all persons interested that he has been appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the funds in the hands of John C. Watson, Esq., trustee to sell the real estate of Hiram Williamson late of West township, dec'd., and that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 30 of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons having claims upon the said fund are required to present the same, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the said fund.

THEO. H. CREMER,
April 29, 1863-3t. *Auditor.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of Joshua Williamson, Administrator of the estate of Hiram Williamson, late of West township, dec'd. to and among those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will attend to that duty on Saturday, the 23d of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time and place all persons are required to present their claims against the said fund or be debarred from coming in for a share of the same.

THEO. H. CREMER,
Huntingdon, April 29, 1863-3t *Auditor.*

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

[Estate of Jacob Brindle, dec'd.]

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, at the house formerly occupied by James Brindle, deceased, on Hopewell township,

On Saturday, the 23d of May, 1863,

at two o'clock in the afternoon.

All that certain tract of land situate in Hopewell twp., Huntingdon county, bounded on the north by lands late of David Fisher, on the west by lands of Jos Fisher and Jonathan Brindle, on the south by lands of Jonathan Brindle and Steel, and on the east by lands of Jacob Brumbaugh and Samuel Shell, containing 75 acres more or less, with about 35 acres thereof cleared and cultivated, and a log house and log cabin barn thereon erected.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage or judgment of the purchaser.

JONATHAN BRINDLE,
Administrator of Jacob Brindle, dec'd.

April 29, 1863.

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

TRAINS leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, BALTIMORE PORTSMOUTH, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2.00 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 2.15 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 9.15 the same morning.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 15 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8 15 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave TAMAQUA at 8.50 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 2.15 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all WAY POINTS.

TRAINS leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.20 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG and NEW-YORK.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.00 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5.00 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 5.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

G. A. NICOLLS,
April 29, 1863. *General Superintendent.*

J. D. CAMPBELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 15, 1863

POTATOES—FOR SEED AND FAMILY USE.

The attention of Farmers, Storekeepers, and others, is invited to our large stock of all the different varieties of POTATOES, for planting or consumption, which has been selected with great care, and parties purchasing can rely upon getting the article they may want and without misrepresentation. We have now in store, and arriving, the following varieties—Mahoe Mercers, Blue Mercers, White Mercers Jackson Whites, Prince Alberts, Buck Eyes Peach Blows, Carters, Wood Seedling, Pink Eyes, Early Junes, Early Pink Eyes, Early Dykemen, Early Strawberry, Michigan W. Sprouts—from various sections of the country, North, West and East.

All information will be cheerfully given of the yield, quality, and cultivation of the different varieties. We will sell in lots to suit purchasers, at lowest wholesale market price.

All orders by mail or otherwise, accompanied with the cash, promptly attended to.

WOODRUFF & BRO.,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
No. 4 ARCH St., and 54 North Wharves, Philada.
April 15, 1863-6t.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the Exchange Hotel, on Railroad street, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 7, 1863.

BLINDS AND SHADES.

E. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Manufacturer of

VENITIAN BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES.

☞ The largest and finest assortment in the city, at the lowest prices. Blinds painted and Trimmed equal to new. Store Shades made and lettered.

April 7, 1863-2m

NEW STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES.

GEORGE SHAFFER

Has just received a large stock of all kinds of Boots and Shoes, which he is prepared to sell at reasonable prices.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to call and examine his stock.

He also continues to manufacture Boots and Shoes to order in the best workmanlike manner.

His store is in the east end of the Diamond.

Huntingdon, April 15, 1863-1m

1863. THE 1863.

LARGEST AND BEST

STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building,

and examine our stock and prices.

SAPONIFIER,

OR

CONCENTRATED LYE,

THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against the SPURIOUS articles of LYE for making SOAP, &c., now offered for sale. The only GENUINE and PATENTED LYE is that made by the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, their trade-mark for it being "SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE." The great SUCCESS of this article has led UNPRINCIPLED PARTIES to endeavor to IMITATE it, in violation of the Company's PATENTS.

All MANUFACTURERS, BUYERS or SELLERS of the SPURIOUS Lyes, are hereby NOTIFIED that the COMPANY have employed as their ATTORNEYS,

GEORGE HARDING, Esq., *of Phila.*, and WILLIAM BAKEWELL, Esq., *of Pittsburg*,

And that all MANUFACTURERS, USERS, or SELLERS of Lye, in violation of the rights of the Company, will be PROSECUTED at once.

The SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, is for sale by all Druggists, Grocers and Country Stores.

TAKE NOTICE!

The UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, Western District of Pennsylvania, No. 1, May Term, in 1862, in suit of THE PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY vs THOMAS G. CHASE, decreed to the Company, on November 15, 1862, the EXCLUSIVE right granted by a patent owned by them for the SAPONIFIER. Patent dated October 21, 1856. Perpetual injunction awarded.

THE PENNSYLVANIA

SALT MANUFACTURING CO.

OFFICES:

127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia;

Pitt St. and Duquesne Way, Pittsburg.

April 29, 1863-3m.

C. P. KNIGHT & BROS.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

Fish, cheese & provisions generally,

NOS. 114 & 115 SOUTH WHARVES,

PHILADELPHIA,

Have constantly on hand an assortment of

DRIED & PICKLED FISH, &c., viz:

Mackerel, Salmon, Shad,	Blue Fish, Herrings, Cod Fish,	Beef, Pork, Lard,	Shoulders, Hams, Sides,	Cheese, Beans, Rice, &c.

April 22, 1863-3m.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD. MAIL	WESTWARD. EXPRESS	WESTWARD. ACCOMMODATION	WESTWARD. FAST LINE	STATIONS	EASTWARD. EXPRESS	EASTWARD. FAST LINE	EASTWARD. ACCOMMODATION
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.		P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
4 00	.....	.....	.....	N. Hamilton,	.....	A.M.	12 28
4 54	.....	.....	5 05	Mt. Union,	10 45	.....	12 20
5 05	.....	.....	.....	Mapleton,	.....	.....	12 10
5 09	.....	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	.....	12 05
5 23	.....	.....	.....	Coal Siding,	.....	.....	12 01
5 28	7 05	6 25	6 30	Huntingdon,	10 21	9 21	11 55
5 38	.....	.....	.....	Petersburg,	10 06	.....	11 40
5 48	.....	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	11 30
5 54	.....	.....	6 00	Spruce Creek,	9 54	8 54	11 26
6 10	.....	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	11 09
6 19	.....	.....	6 21	Tyrone,	9 38	8 38	11 09
6 30	.....	.....	.....	Tipton,	.....	.....	10 48
6 35	.....	.....	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	10 43
6 40	.....	.....	6 39	Bell's Mills,	9 14	8 14	10 33
7 00	8 20	7 40	6 50	Altoona,	8 40	8 00	10 25
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.		P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 1 15 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 2 27 A. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Monday, April 27, 1863, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Even'g P.M.	Morn'g A.M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS. Morn'g A.M.	Even'g P.M.
LE 5 35	LE 7 00	Huntingdon,	AR 11 30	AR 9 45
5 50	7 18	McConnellstown,	11 12	9 27
5 55	7 23	Pleasant Grove,	11 06	9 20
6 10	7 40	Markleburg,	10 52	9 05
6 25	7 55	Coffee Run,	10 37	8 52
6 32	8 02	Rough & Ready,	10 30	8 45
6 44	8 16	Cove,	10 19	8 34
6 49	8 20	Fisher's Summit,	10 14	8 29
7 05	AR 8 35	Saxton,	10 00	8 16
7 10	LE 8 45			
7 27	9 05	Riddlesburg,	9 40	7 57
AR 7 34	AR 9 10	Hopewell,	LE 9 35	LE 7 50
LE 7 10	LE 8 45	Saxton,	AR 10 00	AR 8 15
7 28	9 03	Coalmont,	9 49	8 04
7 34	9 12	Crawford,	9 45	7 57
AR 7 46	AR 9 22	Dudley,	LE 9 40	LE 7 50
		[Broad Top City.		

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Duck Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Drab Paper, in Packs and Sheets,
For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

FOR PRESENTS

TO PLEASE AND INSTRUCT

YOUR CHILDREN,

CALL AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

BLANK BOOKS, OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

Five-Twenty United States Loan.

BELL, GARRETTSON & CO., of Huntingdon, are Subscription Agents to Oppose of the Five Twenty years United States Loan. Amounts can be had to suit the means of different individuals; the interest to be payable and to be accounted for half yearly in gold.

[March 13, 1863-2m.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—[Estate of Owen Bost, dec'd.] Letters testamentary upon the last will and testament of Owen Bost, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to us.

SAMUEL T. BROWN,
GRAFFUS MILLER,
April 7, 1863-6t. Executors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—[Estate of Daniel P. Brumbaugh, dec'd.] Letters of Administration upon the estate of Daniel P. Brumbaugh, late of Hopewell township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims upon the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons knowing themselves indebted will make immediate payment.

E. P. BRUMBAUGH,
March 31, 1863-6t.* Administrator.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On and after JULY 1st, 1863, the privilege of converting the present issue of LEGAL TENDER NOTES INTO THE NATIONAL SIX PER CENT. LOAN (commonly called "Five-Twenties") will cease.

All who wish to invest in the Five-Twenty Loan must, therefore, apply before the 1st of JULY next.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent,
Apl 7, 1863-3m. No. 114 S. Third St., Philadelphia.

1863.

SPRING AND SUMMER

FASHIONS!

ROBT. KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill St., one door west of Carmon's Store,

HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, April 15-3m

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

BIRNBAUM'S

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

ON HILL STREET,

A few doors west of Lewis' Book Store,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Photographs and Ambrotypes Taken in the Best Style.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRIVAL

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

MARKLESBURG, PA.,

Have just opened a large, new, and unsurpassed stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry-Goods, of all kinds and qualities, embracing everything in that line. Also, a complete assortment of

GROCERIES,

remarkably cheap, with good weight and fair measure, together with

QUEENSWARE, STONEWARE, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, &C., &C., &C.,

and all the various other matters usually kept in a country store, so that the inquiry is not "what has March & Brother got," but "What have they not!"

Being satisfied that their large and complete stock of the above named goods cannot be excelled in quality, the quantity or cheapness in this section of country, we respectfully ask a trial, feeling satisfied that a liberal patronage will be extended towards us, by all who are in need of good articles at low prices. Our motto is "quick sales and small profits."

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except promises.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

Wm. March is agent for the Broad Top Railroad Company at Markleburg Station. He is prepared to ship all kinds of grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large warerroom, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Markleburg, Nov. 18, 1862.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Oct. 21, 1862.

1863. 1863.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY !

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Apl. 8, 1863

GOODS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!

FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

THE PUBLIC

Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.

Oct. 21, 1862.

THE FIRST

FALL GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.

A LARGE STOCK

AND

FULL ASSORTMENT,

AT PRICES

TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES

SILVER AND GOLD,

AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,

Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.

The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FOR BARGAINS,

CALL AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA:

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HARTWELL, *President.*

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

Dec. 31, 1862.-1y.

PAPER HANGINGS DEPOT,

No. 10 Cortlandt Street, New York,

Directly opposite the Western Hotel.

The Croton Manufacturing Co.,

(Organized in 1846, under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York)

Offers at wholesale, in quantities to suit purchasers, at Manufacturers' *Lowest Prices,*

PAPER HANGINGS of every variety of style and price

BORDERS to match,

FIRE-BOARD PRINTS,

TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES,

OIL-PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,

WIDE WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS, and

WINDOW SHADE FIXTURES.

STORE SHADES MADE TO ORDER AND LETTERED,

Of the latest styles and superior finish, all of their own manufacture and importation. As their stock is large and entirely new, they invite Merchants, Booksellers, and Dealers in these articles, to call and examine their styles and prices, whenever they visit the city.

Feb. 19, 1863-6m.

TO ARMS!

RUSH TO THE STORE OF

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

and see the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Store at Coffee Run Station, at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine his Goods.

Having *arrangements* with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the *Broad Top R. R. Co.*, at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

Sept. 10, 1862-tf

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO—

Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Glass and Putty.

BEST WINE and BRANDY *for medical purposes.*

ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,
ATTACHMENTS,
SUMMONS,
SUBPŒNAS,
SCHOOL ORDERS,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,
COMMON BONDS,
WARRANTS,
ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
EXECUTIONS,
DEEDS,
MORTGAGES,
JUDGMENT NOTES,
NATURALIZATION B'KS,
JUDGMENT BONDS,
FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
CKERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE.

The undersigned would respectfully invite your attention to his well selected stock of Fine Gold and Silver WATCHES, Fine Gold JEWELRY, of every kind and variety of styles—comprising all of the *newest* and most *beautiful designs.*

Also, SOLID SILVER WARE, *equal to coin*—and the best make of *Silver Plated Ware.* Each article is warranted to be as *represented.*

☞ Watches and Jewelry carefully *repaired* and satisfaction guaranteed.

JACOB HARLEY,

(*Successor to Stouffer & Harley.*)

No. 622 Market St., Phila.

March 3, 1863-3m apf.

ENVELOPES

Wholesale and Retail.

50.000,

BEST QUALITY

WHITE, BUFF, ORANGE, YELLOW,

AND FANCY

ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE BEST

STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,

CAN NOW BE HAD

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER !!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,

Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, In Packs and Sheets,

For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

FOR PRESENTS

TO PLEASE AND INSTRUCT

YOUR CHILDREN,

CALL AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c., TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queenswaare,
Crockery ware,
Tobacco, Sugars,
Hams,
Fitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are offered on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1862.

J. H. O. CORBIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill Street.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Ron opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

H. T. WHITE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," on COAL OIL *clear as water.*

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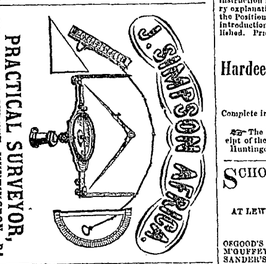

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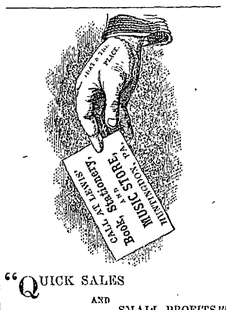

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